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Leave Tacoma 11:00 P.M. Arrive at Portland 3:30 A.M.
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Leave Portland 6:00 P.M. Arrive at Kalama 8:45 P.M.
Leave Kalama 9:00 P.M. Arrive at Portland 11:30 P.M.
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Leave Portland 11:00 P.M. Arrive at Kalama 1:45 A.M.
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Leave Portland 11:00 P.M. Arrive at Tacoma 3:30 A.M.
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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1884.

MR. TILDEN AND "REFORM."

Mr. Samuel Tilden talks with feeble voice, but he talks intermittably. Every person who goes to see him comes away with a long story. His voice is scarcely above a whisper. It is necessary to draw very near to catch his words, but his ideas flow with rapidity and clearness, and wisdom herself sits upon his lips. The burden of every discourse is that he will not be a candidate, that he cannot allow the use of his name because he has not strength to undertake the herculean task of reforming the government, and that the party must go into the contest with a candidate who can bear the strain of correcting the abuses that have crept into public affairs during the misrule of twenty years. Every visitor to the mansion in Gipter Alley brings away the same pathetic tale, which is told and retold to the country with various embellishments of speech, according to the genius of the several reporters through whom Mr. Tilden is revealed. Thus, to the New York *Sun's* reporter the sage mournfully remarked: "The democratic party might as well call upon Thomas Jefferson in his grave as to call upon me to lead it now." This, in the hands of the reporter of the Atlanta *Constitution* dropped to the more prosaic statement: "I have served the party until I am unable to undergo the exertions which, in case of election, I should have to make. It can be done without me. I could not stand the physical effort." Here is an improvement, if improvement were possible, upon Mr. Seymour's repeated and positive refusals in 1868. "Your candidate I cannot be," was then the phrase of democratic politics; yet the author of it became the candidate, and not only so, but is living to this day. It every noticeable that all the journals that obtain those special reports from Mr. Tilden begin, immediately upon printing them, to cry out afresh for "the old ticket." What can it mean?

Reformation of the government, redemption of it from the misrule of twenty years, is the task which Mr. Tilden says his party must attempt. That reform is necessary in many directions is unquestionable. But the composition and history of the democratic party are such as to raise doubts whether it is the party to which the country can most rationally look for reform. All its methods are dominated by a partisanship more intense than that which controls the republican party. It should be no offense to say that there is less independence and discrimination among its voters, for the remark would be perfectly true. It rests its strength mainly on the possession of the votes of sixteen states, whose allegiance to it neither bad leadership nor any mistakes of policy or conduct can disturb. Its idea of reforming the government is simply to put a democratic partisan into every public position. Beyond this it can agree on nothing whatever, as its course in the present congress plainly shows. Mr. Tilden is in error. Feeble, as he doubtless is from advancing age, he would be perfectly able to introduce this system of "reform"—the only reform he would think of introducing were he twenty years younger. Whether that kind of reform—taking into consideration the make-up of the democratic party—is what the country wants, is doubtful enough. With better purposes the democratic party would almost certainly win, but a mere rush for the offices fails to kindle the enthusiasm of the independent voter, and, therefore, to carry him into the democratic party.

ANOTHER WORD.

Should Mr. Wilson be re-elected school director, will he be in an easier and more satisfactory position than before he resigned? He can be re-elected only by default on the part of those whose action at the school meeting offended him and prompted his resignation. And now, supposing that default to occur, what will be the further consequence? Will Mr. Wilson and his colleagues deem themselves thoroughly vindicated, treat the proceedings had at the annual meeting as null, and go on with their seven mill tax scheme? This is the logic of his candidacy for re-election. It means this or nothing. On the part of those citizens who protested at the meeting against the extravagant methods and management of the board, there will be most culpable indifference to an important matter if they do not, by proposing some proper man as a candidate, take action to sustain what they did at the meeting. What was done then and there was their own affair, not THE OREGONIAN'S. This paper had not suggested that action, and in all that it has said about the methods employed in the schools it has talked from an independent standpoint. It was not responsible in any way for what was done at the school meeting, nor was the meeting in any way responsible for its utterances upon any of the points or questions discussed. We make these statements to show those who refused to vote the seven mill tax that it is not "THE OREGONIAN'S fight," as some have said, but their own. If now they choose to permit the election of Mr. Wilson, are prepared to see their instructions given at the meeting disregarded, and willing moreover to take the slap in the face which it is proposed by the directors to give them for their temerity in not voting without question all the money that was asked, the indignity will fall upon themselves, not upon THE OREGONIAN. Even the seven mill tax will not complete the new building by many thousands of dollars, and under continuance of the management we have had during past years the seven mill tax now demanded will go up speedily to nine, eleven or fifteen mills, when of course the machine will break down of its own weight. The school system as conducted here is a nobby, and the inevitable tendency of all hobbies to extremes is too well known to require particular remark. The school machine needs a restraining or balancing power just as much as the political machine, the whisky ring or the pretensions of an iron-clad ecclesiasticism. They who are wholly or chiefly absorbed in any one thing, by the common consent of well-balanced people, are "cranks," and their entire and undisputed ascendency in the matter to which they devote themselves always leads to extreme and absurd conclusions.

The Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco is a monopoly which undoubtedly needs investigating and abolishing as soon as possible. It is too late in the nineteenth century for the government to make such grants of exclusive rights and privileges to any company, and unless there is evidence to the contrary, it is to be presumed that any company enjoying such a grant of power in a distant region will abuse it, more or less. This has been the history of such monopolies as the East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and others. Such monopolies also usually breed political corruption at their source. There are various rumors afloat respecting the Alaska company. Many of the murders in Alaska are suspected of being instigated by the agents of the company. Whether an investigating committee of congress would be able to find out the truth about these matters or not may be doubtful, but there can be no doubt that the resources of Alaska ought all to be open to the enjoyment of any enterprising citizen of this country who may wish to engage in any legitimate business there, and it ought not to be necessary to begin an investigation to prevent the renewal of the present lease of that company.

All the members of the president's cabinet officially testify that the results of the new law for civil service appointments by competitive examination, on the basis of actual merit, have thus far proved very satisfactory as regards the character and efficiency of the appointees, and also as regards the measure of relief it has given to the heads of departments and bureaus from the constant importunities of the mob of office seekers.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENTS.

The new movement of the colored people, intended so far as possible to be analagous to the movement started by the independent white republicans, and different from entirely in putting on foot measures of practical benefit to the great mass of colored voters, is another evidence of the fact that the people do not have much confidence in the leaders of either party. A representative of the colored people in reference to their convention, called at Pittsburg April 29, that it will be the first move towards breaking down that blind partisan allegiance which has been to our people a veritable mockery. "They have seen," it says, "that for years two parties have tried to use them for selfish purposes, and they propose now to take an independent stand, and to make advances designed to insure the greatest good to the race independent of partisan considerations."

There is not time enough now for a third party to organize with any hope of electing its candidate for the presidency this year. But it is possible for the independents to accomplish what was done in the ninth congressional district in Massachusetts in 1882. They can go outside the parties and make nominations representative of the ideas which they desire to have carried out in the executive and legislative departments of the government. Such a movement resulted in the election of Colonel Lyman to congress, and by making nominations in advance of the party conventions the independents can compel one party or the other to accept them or make defeat nominations of their own. It seems improbable now that either of the two great parties in the coming presidential contest will, of their own accord, offer the people of the country any sharply defined issue. Both parties will split on the tariff, the civil service, the demand for silver and the currency, and talk differently in different sections. The sole issue between them will be the control of the offices. A democrat in Washington in reported as saying: "We don't care much about being right. What we want is to have a president. After we get the president and congress we can afford to be right and revise the tariff." This will be the plea of both parties, substantially. They will appeal for your votes this time, and promise to attend to the work of reform just after election. This is so well understood by the colored people, as well as the white reformers, that they can take no other position with dignity than that proposed by them. Success of course can not be anticipated at once, but by making a stand for their principles they will gain respect, and besides they will influence the nominations of both the great parties. Reform within the party will not succeed because so many of the leaders of both parties are selfish and unpatriotic. One makes everything subservient to the railroad he is interested in or attorney for, another is the representative of the Standard Oil Company, or the Alaska Commercial Company, or the sugar monopoly, and politics is simply a method by which they seek to advance these special interests rather than the greatest good of the greatest number of people. The reforms in the tariff, in the civil service, in the relations of labor to monopolies of whatever sort, will not be fully realized until the people form a truly democratic party. This party might be soon formed if there were a few self sacrificing and able leaders in every state to direct and wisely control the popular feeling of distrust for both the parties, which at present makes the support of either of them scarcely better than a choice between two evils.

The superior honesty and patriotism of southern democrats is shown in the fact, that the proposition to nominate Henry B. Payne for pres dent is so distasteful to them. They cannot swallow such a dose of oil, while the northern democrats do not suffer any pangs in accepting him as a possible candidate. With all their political faults the southern people, who have now living in the south or in Oregon, have a good many old-fashioned notions of honesty and decency, which many northern people of both parties do not possess. There is a conservative spirit among these people, old ideas of the objects for which governments were ordained, that would be extremely valuable, as an allied force to the public enterprise of the north, and it is to be regretted that the elements in the two sections, which ought to work in general harmony, are now antagonizing each other.

Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, brevet major general, whose death was announced in our telegraph columns yesterday, commanded a corps in the army of the James. His troops were the first to enter Richmond and one of his staff officers ran up the union flag over the surrendered capitol. Colonel Weitzel was a prominent engineer and had charge of several important government works, notably the Louisville and Portland canal around the falls of the Ohio and the St. Mary's Falls canal in Michigan. He was a member of the board of United States engineers which in 1880, prepared the present plans for work on the Cascades canal and spent two weeks there with Captain Chas. F. Powell, then in charge of the work.

"Bob" Lincoln appears to be everybody's candidate for the vice presidency. It is Blaine and Lincoln in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Arthur and Lincoln in New York, Edmunds and Lincoln in Massachusetts. A report from the last named state says that the delegation will be solid for Edmunds and Lincoln, and that it will scarcely represent the great majority of the republicans of the state that it will be secured without the use of any party machinery. Logan and Lincoln would be impossible, of course; hence Logan is almost the only man named for the presidency without the addition of Lincoln for the vice presidency.

A New Orleans grand jury condemns the pocket pistol, and mourns that "an unhealthy public sentiment aids and abets the violators of the law, and prevents the police from suppressing the practice." In Georgia, a state which is coming out from the tombstone age faster than any other southern state, the Atlanta *Constitution* reports "a great improvement so far as the carrying of concealed weapons is concerned. Some of the young men still carry them, but the better bred young men are gradually leaving the hip pocket to the criminal classes."

The San Francisco papers do not speak in the most exalted terms of the members of the California legislature. One paper is unfeeling enough to remark that the members, "many of whom have for months past filled the offices of surveyors of public buildings and sidewalks with no salary attached, will hail this extra session with delight." With such material there is a fine field for the exercise of Huntington's talent for "switching back" statesmen, or "saving them off the bank." These sidewalk inspectors are in luck.

Mr. Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, "Instead of putting it last I would put it first, thus: 'We demand a tariff for revenue only.'" He then goes on to explain what this means, and says: "The tariff is the one line on which parties may divide. The republicans are protectionists or nothing. The democrats are free-traders or nothing." This division is erroneous as to both parties; but the remark shows the trouble in the democratic camp.

The Kentucky legislature is endeavoring to discover who drank the 1100 gallons of whisky that was consumed in the state insane asylum last year. "There is a horrible suspicion," observes a sympathetic exchange, "that the patients drank it, and the sentiment of the commonwealth is against the waste of good liquor on people who have not sufficient intellect to enjoy it."

Augustura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

SARSIN, W. T., March 18, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of March 7 there appeared an article on the land policy of the Northern Pacific, setting forth the reasons of the advance in the price of railroad land. The article referred to says: "Only a small part of the land within the grant is really valuable." This statement is a fact, and it is a fact which should be properly stated to all those who come here intending to make homes for themselves. But now the railroad company, dealt the poor soil and worthlessness of the greater portion of this land when they advertise it in the east in glowing terms to lure hither the poor immigrant, many of whom spend all they have to get here, and then find want and misery staring them in the face—land double the price it is advertised to be, and nothing like that which is described in the pamphlets sent broadcast over the Atlantic states? Of course they do not, but they admit it when they want an excuse for raising the price of their land. The next excuse for raising the price of their land is that "it has proven a bar to speculators; that is, not enough speculators would purchase all the valuable land at $2 50 an acre, and that the interest of the company and the settlers demanded this change." That they were obliged to raise the price of land to bar speculators is a decidedly thin fraud as we wonder at their entering it at all. In the summer of 1883, before they raised the price of their land, the N. P. R. R. Company ordered their agents not to sell more than a quarter section to any man, and that only to actual settlers. There was a clause in the contract compelling settlement on the land within ninety days from the date of purchase. This was strictly enforced by the agents, and THE OREGONIAN at the time stated the company intended to enforce this provision. That this was effectual in barring speculators can be proven by any who were here at the time, among whom might be mentioned Messrs Washburne and Lee of Junction, Oregon. These "interlopers" were not wanted, and needed the chance we admit; that is, if they can sell the land at present prices, but that the "interest of the company" demanded it is a fabrication in the extreme. At the time the company limited purchases to 160 acres, they said they did this for the benefit of actual settlers. They always were "looking after the interests of the settlers" in a sort of "guardian angel" for their benefit. But it looks about like this. This land was being bought up quite rapidly, and the company, by raising the price of land to double or more its value, would receive more for their land. In order to put the price on this land it was necessary to grade it. To do this would take some time, and in order to have more land to sell at the advanced price, the company withheld purchasers to a quarter section and compelled actual settlement. This is plain, for no sooner was the land graded and the new price put on than they abolished that clause of actual settlement, and would sell one man a whole township if he wished it. It may be said that the location of poor land is rated lower than the original price of $2 50 an acre, but in this vicinity all land of the company is rated at such a price as to be beyond the reach of the poor man, considering the difficulty of getting it under cultivation, the high price of farming utensils, groceries, etc., and the uncertainty of crops in this locality. By the new freight rates the railroad company is simply imposing a tax on the settlers of the interior to build up Portland, for no one can deny that England ever placated upon her American colonies, and the strong hand of congress is all that will bring relief. In speaking of former rates, I will say that "Time has changed, and we with it." Now we pay three times the former rates of freight to the merchants of the interior, to the Portland merchants, not indeed to the commanders. Take notice that the high capacities, THROUGH RATES, from Eastern Washington at a rate that will bring disaster, ruin and bankruptcy to many. Men who came here with large families and no means will surely see hard times. Wages have always been good here in Lincoln and Spokane counties, and a rush of immigration will have a tendency to bring wages down, while the commodities of life will probably advance.

A. S. MELCHER.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER GAZELLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I notice an article in the *Standard* under the head of "Historical Error" which is incorrect in many particulars. The explosion occurred April 8, 1854. The Gazelle was under the command of Captain Robert Horsford, a Californian. A California company had erected a warehouse on the Linnlsby side of the river (opposite Oregon City), on the brink of the Willamette falls, for the purpose of transferring freight over the falls, and with a view to controlling the transportation of the Willamette valley. They built the steamer Gazelle.

On the morning of Saturday, April 8, 1854, the steamer Wallamet, Captain Charles Bennett, was lying at the wharf at Canemah. The Gazelle came over from the "basin" and landed just alongside the Wallamet. She lay there a few minutes, the steam hissing from the escape pipe with a deafening roar, and then moved up to her own wharf boat, a hundred yards above.

On the Wallamet we were preparing for breakfast, when a tremendous "boom" loud of the explosion of the boilers of the Gazelle. "My God," exclaimed Captain Bennett, "the Gaze le has blown up—now your small boats." And so was not a moment too soon, for already people were on board, or been blown into the river from the advantageous position they had under the Wallamet's guards.

I immediately went up to the Gazelle, and the most horrible sight I have ever witnessed was that of the mangled dead, wounded and living scalded. They were cut and torn in every conceivable manner. The pilot of the Wallamet, James Pudge, stepped on board the Gazelle while she was still blowing off steam, and when the explosion occurred he was blown into the river, the lower part of his spine cut off by a piece of flying iron, death resulting in a few minutes. Over seventy people were killed. The next day the Wallamet went up the river, with George Pease as pilot, and we landed the dead and wounded at almost every landing on the river.

One of the most useful in caring for the dead and dying at Canemah was the Rev. I. L. Parrish of Salem. While out of sight of the scene of up his was a picture of what a brave and manful man can do in such emergencies. Captain Charles Bennett, of the Wallamet, was another brave and true man. He died at the head of his company in a battle with the Indians, near Walla Walla in 1855.

The *Standard* is incorrect in saying that the Gazelle was the first side-wheel boat on the river. The boats of those days were all side-wheel, and that is where the steamboat men of those days made their great mistake. One stern-wheel boat, such as now run the Willamette, would have been a fortune to her owner.

W.

LANDS IN THE KLICKITAT COUNTRY.

HARTLAND, Klickitat County, March 16, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I ask for a little space to inform such of your readers as are desirous of making for themselves a home on the fertile prairie of eastern Washington territory or Oregon, where and how to find the same. Many of our immigrants stop at Portland, for all sense of the larger towns on Puget sound, before they learn the open lands built subject to homestead or pre-emption of the Cascade range of mountains. Others again coming by the all-rail route, over the Northern Pacific railroad, arrive at The Dalles or Portland, disgusted with what is to be seen from the car windows along the route, and by the time they have reached either of the last named towns they are so disappointed with the country that many immediately purchase tickets for their starting point in the eastern states, with no good report for this fair land of ours. There are yet large tracts of good prairie country to settle on on each side of the Columbia river from The Dalles up to Wallula, back from the river say ten to fifty miles. Timber is much more convenient on the Washington territory side, especially to those settling near the river.

High prairie, ten miles northeast from The Dalles, is a beautiful tract of land lying in the lower part of Klickitat valley, and up the same some ten miles from the junction of the Klickitat river with the Columbia. It is easy of access from the Klickitat landing, being due east on ten miles. The advantages of this part are plenty of timber; water can be had in shallow wells in abundance, and a rich prairie soil heavily carpeted with bunch grass, while less than one fourth of the railroad land is taken. The school lands are all yet for sale, and some few desirable quarter sections of government land are subject to entry, while those coming to buy a tract partly improved can do so here, as is always the case in new countries. This is possibly more desirable to those having a family, as a claim can be bought for the cost of the improvements on the same.

This valley is some thirty miles long and ten wide, interspersed with large groves of timber, mostly pine timber. I can recommend this part for stock raising, as well as farming. To my knowledge some five hundred settlers lived on this prairie all winter on the bunch grass alone, without shelter, and no loss so far as I can learn. What we want to do is to inform the emigrant that as yet our railroad companies have not built a road running to the back door of a rich, improved and in running order, for them to take possession of at once as a homestead, but that along the Columbia river the road is built in a canyon, so that the passenger sees nothing of the broad, rich prairies just over that rock wall, or mountain ridge, back a few miles on either side.

J. H. P.

The School Question in Wisconsin.

From the Last Journal.

One of the Oshkosh school commissioners, Mr. Bauman, has presented to the board a resolution asking that the high school as such shall cease to exist. The reasons given at once to all, are substantially that the room is accomplished nearly out of proportion to the cost. That while in the high school but one third were recommended to the lowest grades a cost of $20,000 a year, it took $54,000 to give 600 pupils high school advantages, and the fact that this small number the yearly graduating class only averaged about 7 pupils. He claimed further that while this large sum was expended on the high school, some 600 pupils were attending denominational schools, for lack of accommodation in the lower public grades.

The proportionate ratio of expense applies equally well to any city with graded schools. The fact of the matter is that a priority attempts more than its duty when gives at public cost more than a well grounded elementary education. The tendency is increasingly from year to year to crowd college courses into the public schools. It would be more just to the public and the pupils to expand all school money for the lower grades, thereby giving advantages to all children than to put the favored few who can spend time enough through the hothed course of the higher grades.

But to touch upon the abuses of the public school system is like a politician brought face to face with a soldier's pension bill—the fuss and cry against opposition is allowed to drown the practical and common sense way of treating the matter.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

UNKNOWN DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

NORTH YAMHILL, March 18, 1884.

TO THE EDIT. R OF THE OREGONIAN:

A disease is prevalent among horses in this vicinity and also in many other places in this valley, which is called staggers by the farmers. A great many horses have sickened and died of this disease. From what I have seen of it I think it is a sort of spinal meningitis. The animal will be first attacked in the hind legs, which become weak, and many stagger around; after a time it is, which increases in violence, and the animal becomes cramped, and sometimes remains in the condition for weeks before he dies. I have examined several of the horses after death, and I found the brain in every case natural, and the membranes of the spinal cord much inflamed, and connected with the canal of the spine filled with a watery serum. Will you state through your valuable paper the cause of this disease, what it really is and its nature, and the proper treatment?

MANY FARMERS.

[The disease of a kind has been heard of as many places in the valley, but no cases have occurred here as yet, and the best remedy for this cure can give is information is timed to it. It is hardly probable that any one would call what is the cause of the disease, and only a skilled veterinary surgeon could tell what it is or name the proper treatment would be.]

A Contribution.

New York Herald

What is the use of newspapers? Their existence is unnecessary now that it is discovered that it is necessary almost for all mankind to be vaccinated with the virus of smallpox. And it is known that we need less ships, and as a matter of fact without guns is a warship. For a queer poor ending for a consolidation of fighters.

MEETING NOTICES.

Pilot-town Protective Union. The regular meeting for election of officers will be held in Lodge Room, Burrell's block, on Saturday, March 22, at 7:30 P. M. Full attendance is requested. J. L. BURRELL, President.
H. H. SOUTHER, Recording Secretary.

Portland Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this Friday evening, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
CHAS. H. LEE, Secretary.

Taylor-street M. E. Church. The official Board will meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening, a prompt and full attendance is desired.

Advertisements such as "Lost," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., must be inserted for ten cents per line for a first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 5 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter.

Dentists, Map pages and Bottle fifty cents each. Quotations of Stock page ten cents per line. To prevent advertising swindle in sale ones.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT.
C. C. RITES, Manager.

NEW TO-DAY.

A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR rent at 176 Yamhill street. 21mo

FOR SALE—IN LOTS TO SUIT, ABOUT 9000 cords of dry wood; also, about 60 ft. cedar piling. Inquire of J. P. FINLEY & SON, 21mo

WANTED—A WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN washing and ironing of general housework at 194 Yamhill, corner Eighth street. 21mo

FOR RENT—SEVERAL SUITS OF ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, at 194 Yamhill, corner Eighth street. 21mo

FOR SALE—SHARES IN THE BRANNAN Building & Loan Association. Inquire of THOS. H. Hill Real Estate Book. 21mo

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; SUITABLE FOR a light house keeping. 80 Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh. 21mo

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; SUITABLE FOR light house keeping. 80 Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh. 21mo

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN. Would take an office or shipping clerk or porter; can furnish the best of references. Address H. A. S., this office. 21mo

WANTED—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD in private family, convenient to P. O. Address, stating terms, Box 1, OREGONIAN. 21mo

A NONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of A. D. CARLSON, who worked on the steamer Vancouver in 1882, will confer a favor by addressing him at once, as important business is pending. 21mo

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SAFE, FROM 200 to 300 pounds. Must be cheap and in good order. Address, stating price, etc., P. O. Box 1, Portland. 21mo

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUY! ACRE PROPERTY in Improved condition, 5 miles from city, on well graded road; 10 acres in cultivation, 12 acres cleared, 20 acres improved, timber and water, balance good pasture; 20 minutes ride from Portland; price $1,000; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, 21mo
LEE & ANDREWS, Real Estate Agents, 21mo

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., BETWEEN THE Ladd and Esmond estates, a small gold watch charm, marked "Ida." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Esmond House. 21mo

SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. To be taught in a private class or family by a native Castilian. Address Box 1, OREGONIAN, stating terms. 21mo

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GENeral merchandise business for sale, in a good town. Reason for selling, ill health. Address Box 1, OREGONIAN, Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon. 21mo

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THOS. L. STORY,
JAMES LOTAN,
Committee.
Attest: WM. L. ERVIN, Secretary.

Postponement.

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, May 1, 1884, same hour.
HENRY A. GORHAM,
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LUNCH!

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MRS. E. BURRELL, MRS. H. CAROY,
MRS. C. B. HOFFMAN, MRS. C. OSWOLD, 2 n 3

PLATO'S AGENCY, DEKUM'S BLOCK,
Corner First and Washington—P. O. Box 402.
SICKNESS OR DEATH OF FAMILY COMpels owner to sell elegant 8-room house, nearly new, well; 5-room cottage, full of fine trees, to-day, for $350 worth more than all asking. PLATO'S AGENCY.
SMALL STORE TO LET ON WEST SIDE (Plato's agency).

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OPTICAL INSTITUTE.
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28 Morrison st., Portland, Or.
Eyes of patients carefully measured. Lenses ground to order. Repairing done. 21mo

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT FOR SALE: 3000 sacks; is stanch and in every way safe for passenger traffic, freight and towing; must be sold, as he owner is about to go into other business. Apply to HOLMES & OLIVER, 4 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

VANCOUVER STAGE MAKES REGULAR trips between Vancouver and Portland. Leaves Vancouver at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; leaves Cochelmal House, Portland, at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
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Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co. All orders promptly filled. Factory, Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, 5 Washington st. 20 Boxes.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, MACHINE DRAWING and special instruction in drawing for all those contemplating engineering. C. W. TOWNSEND, 20 First st., opposite Skidmore fountain.

$30, CASH OR DAY NOTES. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, See HARRIMAN & GATMAN, No. 7 Stark st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE AND in suites; also suitable for housekeeping. 21mo

FOR TICKETS TO SUMMER RESORTS, or any point in the East, call on or address any agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., or H. DUNIWAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—IN SINGLE PERsuite, for male or female. Inquire at 206 Third st., between Jefferson and Salmon. 21mo

BARTENDER—WANTED, AT ONCE, FOR A FEW days, one thoroughly sober and reliable bartender; must come well recommended. Apply at 9 o'clock to-night, at 20 Second st. 21mo

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 cash, balance payable quarterly, or will pay cash; an interest in a well established business; must be of good address and character. For particulars inquire at the office of WILLIAMS, WOOD & LINN, 21mo between Oak and Pine.

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Don't You Forget
exhibited by none. Lehi Blanks. Washington st.

Dr. W. P. Smith, Diseases of Women and Children.

WANTS.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR 3 ROOMS; ADDRESS small grocer and tobacco, Box 60, city. 21mo

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WASH PLACE—FOR GOOD GIRLS AT MRS. Ayer's office, corner First and Yamhill. 21mo

EMPLOYMENT IN OFFICE OR ELSEWHERE wanted by accountant and A. T. S. Oregonian. 21mo

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK, PORTER, or waiter in restaurant. Apply at 8 Second st. 21mo

WANTED—SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of references. Address Box 1, OREGONIAN. 21mo

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in store or shipping clerk or porter; can furnish the best of references. Address B. A., this office. 21mo

WANTED—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD in private family, convenient to P. O. Address, stating terms, Box 1, OREGONIAN. 21mo

A NONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of A. D. CARLSON, who worked on the steamer Vancouver in 1882, will confer a favor by addressing him at once, as important business is pending. 21mo

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SAFE, FROM 200 to 300 pounds. Must be cheap and in good order. Address, stating price, etc., P. O. Box 1, Portland. 21mo

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUY! ACRE PROPERTY in Improved condition, 5 miles from city, on well graded road; 10 acres in cultivation, 12 acres cleared, 20 acres improved, timber and water, balance good pasture; 20 minutes ride from Portland; price $1,000; $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, 21mo
LEE & ANDREWS, Real Estate Agents, 21mo

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., BETWEEN THE Ladd and Esmond estates, a small gold watch charm, marked "Ida." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Esmond House. 21mo

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TO LET—ROOMS.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BAY window, for gentlemen, at 7 Fourth, cor. F. 21mo

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY AT 85 Fourth st., corner Oak. 21mo

OFFICE AND DESK ROOM FOR LADY OR gentleman, with use of telephone. Inquire at 3 THE CLARK & CO. 2 Washington st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 206 Second st. 21mo

FOR RENT—A VERY LARGE FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 206 Second st., between Ankeny and Burnside. 21mo

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, at 206 Second st., between Ankeny and Burnside. 21mo

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FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two gentlem

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
GILMAN & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION
No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, Furniture General Merchandise Stores, Etc., Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.
REGULAR AUCTION S
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNI
We will sell at our salesroom No. 42 First
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 21,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE
A Large and Complete Assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, etc.
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Crockery, Glassware
Clothing Shoes Hats, Notions, &c.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission M
First and Fine
Monday and Thursday, Furniture
Wednesday, Retail Stores
Saturday, Tattersalls Sales.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
H. W. & T. H. GOLLER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTS
Special Attention given to City W
Office—Room 2 Ainsworth Block, Third
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
BAYLIS & GOWEN, GENERAL COMMI
Merchants and produce dealers, 120 Front
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND
and Commission Merchants, Portland, Or.
MILLER & WIST—G. C. MILLER, W. L. WIST
Commission Merchants, 124 Front st., between Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.
S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & FOR
Supervision 228 Front street, Portland, Or.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE
Commission Merchants, Agents for Ellis
ABRAHAM, HIRSCHFELD & CO., WHOLESALE
merchants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.
G. COHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET
and commission merchants a specialty.
STRONG, CLEVELAND & CO., SHIPPING
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce
Portland, Or.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
ABRAHAM, HIRSCHFELD & CO., WHOLESALE
grocers 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS
corner N. Front and D sts. Portland, Or.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Commission Merchants, 6 and 8 Front street, Portland.
McCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Cocoa and Commission Merchants, 84 Front street, Portland, Or.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS
ers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 48 and 50 Front street Portland, Or.
GUNPOWDER.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO., AGENTS FOR
Co.'s Works Portland Flour and Vinegar, Etc.
MILL AND FARM MACHINERY
FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENTS
Importer and dealer in farm and mill
Nos. 211 Front street.
TO BE SOLD BY
BY A. J. WELCH & CO.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH
The whole of the Household Furniture
comprising the
Entire Furniture o
INCLUDING
Brussels and Three-ply Carpets
Oil and Walnut Chamber Sets
Tables, Parlor and Kitchen
and Fixtures and Mirrors
A. J. WELCH & CO.,
As is to commence at 10 o'clock.
IMPORTANT NOT
TO THE CIGAR TRADE
WILZINSKI BROS.
Have the Largest and
CIGARS
Ever brought to Portland,
San Francisco Factory
CALL AND SEE THEM
Corner Front and Alder
Hodge, Davis
Importing
Wholesale Drugg
Agents for Leading Proprietary
Fluid extracts, Oils, Etc.
Nos 92 and 94 Front
Cor. Stark
Portland, Oregon
L. G. PFUNDER
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Trunks and Valises
HAS RECEIVED A CHOICE
Of Italian Cypress
California Gaiters, Arbor Vitæ
Cypress Magnolia, Grandiflora
Old Dwarfs; also a splendid
Lagerstroemia Flowers in bloom
ary hours and fully developed
now. 227 Washington St., Portland
C. B. FETY, SEAL
25 Oak street, bet. First and
F. H. PAGE
Commission Merch
Fruit, Feed, Produce & Pro
STORAGE
150 Front st., cor. Ware
Warehouse, Columbia
LAND P. AS
FOR SALE
EVERDING &

The Daily Oregonian.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
PORTLAND, MARCH 21 1884

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND March 20, 12T P M

Place	Height Above Sea Level	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level	Wind Direction	Wind Force	Rain Fall in Inches	Weather
Portland	50	30.09	W	4	00	Clear
Roseburg	300	30.13	NW	6	00	Clear
Salem	154	30.12	Calm	00		Clear
Albany	217	30.12	Calm	00		Clear
Corvallis	220	30.12	Calm	00		Clear
Yaquina	30	30.09	NW	10		Clear
Astoria	30	30.09	W	8		Clear
Tatoosh	100	30.09	W	20	00	Clear
Walla Walla	1000	30.06	NW	4	00	Clear
Lewiston	1438	30.06	NW	4	00	Clear
Umatilla	500	30.06	NW	12		Clear
The Dalles	200	30.06	W	10	00	Clear
Shasta	1100	30.06	NW	4		Clear
Red Bluff	300	30.06	NW	4		Clear
Sacramento	30	30.06	W	4		Clear
San Francisco	50	30.06	W	4		Clear
Carson	4600	30.06	W	4		Clear
Winnemucca	4300	30.06	W	4		Clear
Boise City	2800	30.06	NW	4		Clear
Baker City	3400	30.06	NW	4		Clear
Umpqua	30	30.09	W	4		Clear
Port Orford	30	30.09	W	4		Clear
Eureka	30	30.09	W	4		Clear

Mean daily temperature, 36 mean daily humidity 65

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.

The Oregonian can be seen at the following places
Ankeny & Co.'s Reading Room, Ellensburg, W. T.
Allen & Lent, Tacoma, W. T.
Ayer & Son., Philadelphia and Chicago.
Public Library, of Connecticut
Reading Room, Denver, Colorado.
Reading Room, Salt Lake City.
Reading Room, Omaha, Neb.
Reading Room, Cheyenne, W. T.
Reading Room, Evanston, Wyoming.
Reading Room, Ogden, Utah.
Reading Room, Helena, M. T.
Reading Room, Butte City, M. T.
Reading Room, Bozeman, M. T.
Reading Room, Miles City, M. T.
Reading Room, Bismarck, D. T.
Reading Room, Fargo, D. T.
Reading Room, Jamestown, D. T.
Reading Room, Mandan, D. T.
Reading Room, Glendive, M. T.
Reading Room, Livingston, M. T.
Reading Room, Custer, M. T.
Reading Room, Huntington, L. I.
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Reading Room, Olympia, W. T.
Reading Room, Kalama, W. T.
Reading Room, Vancouver, W. T.
Reading Room, Goldendale, W. T.
Reading Room, Dayton, W. T.
Reading Room, Pomeroy, W. T.
Reading Room, Colfax, W. T.
Reading Room, Moscow, I. T.
Reading Room, Lewiston, I. T.
Reading Room, Grangeville, I. T.
Reading Room, Mount Idaho, I. T.
Reading Room, Florence, I. T.
Reading Room, Boise City, I. T.
Reading Room, Silver City, I. T.
Reading Room, Hailey, I. T.
Reading Room, Ketchum, I. T.
Reading Room, Shoshone, I. T.
Reading Room, Albion, I. T.
Reading Room, Oakland, Cal.
Reading Room, Sacramento, Cal.
Reading Room, San Francisco, Cal.
Reading Room, Carson, Nevada.
Reading Room, Winnemucca, Nevada.
Reading Room, Boise City, Idaho.
Reading Room, Baker City, Oregon.
Reading Room, Umatilla, Oregon.
Reading Room, The Dalles, Oregon.
Reading Room, Yaquina, Oregon.
Reading Room, Roseburg, Oregon.
Reading Room, Eugene City, Oregon.
Reading Room, Albany, Oregon.
Reading Room, Salem, Oregon.
Reading Room, Oregon City, Oregon.
Reading Room, Portland, Oregon.
Reading Room, Astoria, Oregon.
Reading Room, Tillamook, Oregon.
Reading Room, Port Orford, Oregon.
Reading Room, Coos Bay, Oregon.
Reading Room, Gardiner, Oregon.
Reading Room, Scottsburg, Oregon.
Reading Room, Eureka, Cal.
Reading Room, Arcata, Cal.
Reading Room, Crescent City, Cal.
Reading Room, Yreka, Cal.
Reading Room, Shasta, Cal.
Reading Room, Red Bluff, Cal.
Reading Room, Tehama, Cal.
Reading Room, Chico, Cal.
Reading Room, Oroville, Cal.
Reading Room, Marysville, Cal.
Reading Room, Colusa, Cal.
Reading Room, Woodland, Cal.
Reading Room, Vacaville, Cal.
Reading Room, Dixon, Cal.
Reading Room, Benicia, Cal.
Reading Room, Vallejo, Cal.
Reading Room, Napa City, Cal.
Reading Room, Petaluma, Cal.
Reading Room, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Reading Room, Healdsburg, Cal.
Reading Room, Cloverdale, Cal.
Reading Room, Ukiah City, Cal.
Reading Room, Mendocino City, Cal.
Reading Room, Fort Bragg, Cal.
Reading Room, Point Arena, Cal.
Reading Room, Bodega, Cal.
Reading Room, Tomales, Cal.
Reading Room, Point Reyes, Cal.
Reading Room, San Rafael, Cal.
Reading Room, Sausalito, Cal.
Reading Room, Oakland, Cal.
Reading Room, Alameda, Cal.
Reading Room, Hayward, Cal.
Reading Room, San Leandro, Cal.
Reading Room, Haywards, Cal.
Reading Room, Centerville, Cal.
Reading Room, Niles, Cal.
Reading Room, Livermore, Cal.
Reading Room, Pleasanton, Cal.
Reading Room, Dublin, Cal.
Reading Room, San Ramon, Cal.
Reading Room, Martinez, Cal.
Reading Room, Pacheco, Cal.
Reading Room, Antioch, Cal.
Reading Room, Stockton, Cal.
Reading Room, Lodi, Cal.
Reading Room, Galt, Cal.
Reading Room, Elk Grove, Cal.
Reading Room, Florin, Cal.
Reading Room, Folsom, Cal.
Reading Room, Auburn, Cal.
Reading Room, Grass Valley, Cal.
Reading Room, Nevada City, Cal.
Reading Room, Marysville, Cal.
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Reading Room, Chico, Cal.
Reading Room, Tehama, Cal.
Reading Room, Red Bluff, Cal.
Reading Room, Los Angeles, Cal.
Reading Room, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Reading Room, Ventura, Cal.
Reading Room, San Buenaventura, Cal.
Reading Room, Santa Monica, Cal.
Reading Room, San Pedro, Cal.
Reading Room, Wilmington, Cal.
Reading Room, Anaheim, Cal.
Reading Room, Santa Ana, Cal.
Reading Room, Orange, Cal.
Reading Room, Los Nietos, Cal.
Reading Room, Whittier, Cal.
Reading Room, Pomona, Cal.
Reading Room, San Bernardino, Cal.
Reading Room, Riverside, Cal.
Reading Room, Colton, Cal.
Reading Room, Redlands, Cal.
Reading Room, Mojave, Cal.
Reading Room, Bakersfield, Cal.
Reading Room, Visalia, Cal.
Reading Room, Tulare, Cal.
Reading Room, Hanford, Cal.
Reading Room, Lemoore, Cal.
Reading Room, Fresno, Cal.
Reading Room, Madera, Cal.
Reading Room, Merced, Cal.
Reading Room, Modesto, Cal.
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Reading Room, Saratoga, Cal.
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Reading Room, Milpitas, Cal.
Reading Room, Agnew, Cal.

CITY.

OFFICE OF CHINESE GAMBLING AND OPIUM.—The number of Chinamen in the city who have screened crew by within the last few days, and secretly a bothering there can be no doubt which some more names will be added to the list. Gambling has become so notorious in this city that even missionaries, and almost all the fine have also been arrested for playing fan tan. Some are not fined, but the Celestials who is the seductive game of Chinese gambling, pays a fine of $10 and costs. This is fun by a fellow countryman, called "Pale Faced Harry" who is the only claim to the title of Chinese which he has, his name, occupation and residence are unknown. He is a well known woman, whose business is principally with sailors. For the three days ending Saturday last the Chinamen have contributed $300 to the coffers of the city. Some of the Chinese characters, a dozen in all, have closed their establishment, stated that they were going to Chinatown, but it has been ascertained by Sing Ah Soo agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that the Chinese population are not leaving the city as they can. The place is to be converted into a boarding house, and plenty of Chinese will be required to furnish bonds for the appearance of the prisoners.

SMOKING OPIUM IN PUBLIC.—Lawrence Hall, a white man, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hill of Linn county, charged with smoking opium in public. The arrest took place at a house in Chinatown, which is said to be a resort of many white people. Hall was taken before Justice Caples, who fined him $10 and costs, which he paid.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—Jno Harris, one of the men who was captured at Astoria and brought to this city by Deputy Sheriff Powell yesterday upon a charge that had been preferred against him in the Multnomah county court, was held to appear before the Grand Jury. His bonds were fixed at $500, which he was unable to furnish, consequently the man was remanded to jail. Later in the day the bonds were procured, but the committing magistrate could not be found, and Harris passed the night in the penitentiary. Harris' attorney having left the city, it is believed that the prisoner will remain in jail for a few days, and will be taken before the grand jury for indictment.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—John Lawlor was arrested on Tuesday last in the state circuit court by Deputy Sheriff Sterling about $125 from the firm of J. L. Miller, near Wright's bridge on the Willamette. When asked whether or not he was guilty, he replied in the affirmative. When asked whether or not he was guilty, he replied in the affirmative. When asked whether or not he was guilty, he replied in the affirmative

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1884.

A FAMOUS RACE

That Took Place at Louisville, Ky., Nearly Fifty Years Ago—Randolph vs. Augora.

Louisville Journal, Sept. 22, 1856.

The "agony is over," the "chunky burly's done," the race is ours, and "old Kentuck" stands erect and unshaken in her stirrups The brief but brilliant career of Angora is gone like the fleeting glory of a sunbeam. Its sun of her fame has sunk in darkness whilst that of her competitor is careering in the ascendant. We should not, we will not, exult too loudly over a fallen foe, although we have just cause for exultation. When state is arrayed against state and the contest assumes a local character; when the Southrons have rushed upon us, as did the Assyrians of old upon Sennacherib, boasting and laughing us to scorn, and striving o overshadow us by overweighting our list; when Tennessee, backed by her daughters, the sunburnt sons of the south, has rained down the scathing as thick as autumnal leaves, trying to frighten us to death; I say, when all these things happen, and old Kentuck, alone and single handed, has fathomed all corruption, I do think we have a right to triumph. It is natural to do so, and ergo, we exult.

Perhaps no race in the union ever excited greater or more intense interest. Strangers from all quarters had congregated until the crowd of spectators amounted to about one thousand. The mammoth, the lion and some say a few of the blind were in attendance to witness the thrilling contest. For days previous Angora was the favorite, the mainstay and cherished hope of the knowing ones. They looked upon her as the lioness destined to crush in embryo and silence forever the clarion of Kentucky for speed, bottom or stock of horses. Two to one and even greater odds were put with a recklessness which testified that their confidence amounted almost to certainty, thus treating our modest but gallant champion with marked contempt. Some even went so far as to wager that Rodolph would be unseeing of the approaches time, and the forfeit surrendered. Alas, vain boast! this infatuation only went to prove how far poor, frail humanity can be deluded. It affected not Rodolph or his friends. He was resolved, and his friends convinced that he would come up to the trough, and toe the trig. He did come, nor was his coming heralded by trumpet or clarion; but, like a well-bred gentleman, without parade or ostentation, he passed through our city as a sensible Kentuckian, he took lodging in a retired spot, far from the din and tumult of the race, and there, reposing under the shade of his native oaks, he collected his great energies for the approaching crisis. The day has arrived, the crowd collected, and the eventful hour is rapidly approaching. Pocket books are open, and the bank is be fluttering in the breeze. Rodolph, that lordly steed, is on the track. Look at him as he walks down the stretch, curving his proud neck and disdaining the earth he treads. Already, methinks, he is chuckling internally at these rash bets on his rival, who has come to his own door-sill to attack sway his empire. How are the bets now? Even! Even! is echoed and re-echoed by a thousand voices. Where are your two-to-one betters, the wealthy Southrons, and especially the sharp, cattle-eyed knowing ones? What! are you scared at the appearance of that noble animal? Well may you be so. Old George Burbridge never heeded a Dominoe yet; and the way you will see sights will be curious. Look how he chews the bit and paws the earth, as if, for his mighty spirit, a kingdom were too small a compass.

Clear the track, the riders are up," is now rung like a peal of thunder throughout the vast agitated concourse. What a tremendous throbbing and palpitation is going on in the breast of many a heedless wight, who has staked the needful on the issue! Hark! the drum is tapped, and they are off!!

"Angora ahead—go it, Tennessee!" is now shouted in wild delight by the knowing ones. "Where are you, Kentuck?" "She is nowhere," says a big double fisted fellow, who has become shillings on the race (a Cincinnati wager) "Kentuck is where she always was, and will "Kentuck is where she always was, and will ever lie, behind Tennessee." "Never mind," cries a rough, honest-looking laborer, who bet his month's wages on Rodolph, "you see what's what before long—if Tennessee beats Old Kentuck this heat, I'll bet two to one the mare's tail grow's out at the joggle. Mare's tail there my darling, there, my Rodolph; by Juno, he has licked her to the second round, and if he hasn't un clear from under the rider's cap, I wish I may be shot, and, by the memory of old Daniel Boone, if the boy will slacken a bit, I'll bet Rodolph can run clear round his own stable. Go it, ye cripples! Rodolph against the world, and fling in a rail-road." And so indeed Rodolph had passed the boasted heroism of the south just like a knife, after loping behind her for gallantry's sake a mile or two. The way he came around the fourth time wasn't slow, and the way Angora was distanced was nobody's business but her own, and that of the knowing ones! Who then can blame us for making the welkin ring? And indeed it did ring with a perfect loudness.

This terminated the great match race between Tennessee and Kentucky, in favor of the latter. Angora, the vanquished, was led off to her stable, and Rodolph, the victorious, attended by a band of music, led off the multitude of joyous friends to Oakland house, where he was greeted with a volley of loud, ear-piercing plaudits. Thus have the predictions of General Jackson been fully, and the dreams of Mrs. Judd partially, verified. Old Hickory, the "greatest and best," looking through the vision of second sight, foretold the triumph of Rodolph. Many thought he was playing the courtier to our state, but now they are convinced he knows more about racehorses than he ever did about the affairs of the nation, and as for Mrs. Judd, his rival in necromancy, she may burn her cards and drink her own coffee grounds, as she knows no more about things that will come to pass than old Hickory does about things that have passed.

John Bascomb, a word in your ear. You stand in the same attitude to Rodolph that Clarence did to Gloster. "Then keep't him from the light," and most be removed. Then take the advice of a friend—quit the turf and domesticate thyself; be content with thy present celebrity and spend the residue of thy days in the luxuries of domestic life, for unless thou hast the "speed of thought" thou canst not contend with the western hero, who has arrived incontestably that he is very much a horse."

Hornby, my old Kentuck! Who is not proud to be thy son when thou canst produce the greatest man in the world and the fleetest a horse of.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22, 1856.

TENNESSEE AGAINST KENTUCKY—Four mile heats, the Jupiter Lands, $1,000 a side, half forfeit.
Sidney Burbridge, of Kentucky, b h Rodolph (5), by Sir Archy of Transport, dam by Mores, 110 lbs.....1 1
Gen. R. Desha, of Tennessee, ch f Angora (5), by Imp. Leviathan, dam Patty Peff, 97 lbs.....dis
Time, 8:56—Track extremely muddy.

The Lawyer Monopoly.

D. G. Croly to John Swinton's paper.

Establish free courts of arbitration to settle disputes without the interposition of swindling lawyers and courts. The stock, produce, cotton and other exchanges now enjoy all the benefits of arbitration, for it is the rule in all of them that the member who resorts to litigation loses his seat. Justice should be cheap and certain. One class, not over 10,000 in number throughout the United States, furnishes all our rulers, lawmakers, and judges; that is to say, the second-class lawyers. Turning nearly all our presidents, cabinet secretaries, governors, congressmen, legislators and members of local government boards. Every second-class lawyer admiredly, for first-class lawyers can make more money in their pluming profession than in holding offices. The lawyer constitutes this country, makes all our laws, expounds them from the bench, and enforces them in executive offices. The lawyer is supreme everywhere, even in so-called reform organizations. Scarcely a newspaper in the country but what some lawyer has more to say than its managing ed tor.

Some of Worth's New Bonnets.

Paris Letter to the American Queen.

Worth is making some white lace bonnets with brims bordered with real pearls, a rosette of gold galoon at the side, as well as a cream aigrette. Another style of bonnet has a crown and brim of pale gray embroidery, and the latter lined with a cream crepe, a crepe bow at the top, fastened with large gold-headed pins—the style worn by French ladies in their cops. Silk bonnets, either blue or green, and braided with copper-red braid, commencing in the center of the crown, and working round and round, and not in fanciful designs, are to be worn. Red silk bonnets covered with black lace and ornamented with black chenille and gold pastilles, and with a tuft of yellow roses, is another style, while for evening wear the newest bonnets are of cream crepon, embroidered with gold, a cream and gold aigrette at the side and garnet velvet strings fastened with gold pins.

Sunday morning Miss Jessie Stephens, daughter of A. M. Stephens, was killed near Alkali, by being thrown from a horse. She lingered till evening. None of the occupants did not reach Mr Stephens. None of the occupants did not reach Mr Stephens. News of the occurrence did not reach Mr Stephens, who lives at Dayton, till after her death. What seems particularly sad is the fact that she was the only one left of his family, his wife and three others having died within a few years past. He had built a house recently in Butler's addition, where his daughter expected to come and preside, when the being out of the accident stopping with her grandfather, and having recently returned from a normal school in California, where she had been for six years last past. She was in her seventeenth year.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

For Sick Headache.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous disorder, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia or nervous prostration or debility."

A SALVAGE CASE.

United States District Court, District of Oregon.

TUESDAY, March 18, 1884.

The C. D. Bryant—James P. Buttman, claimant; Henry Olsen, libellant—No. 1854.

(1) SALVAGE BY STEAM. Under the Oregon pilot act of 1854 [see Lo. Ed., 16], a pilot is entitled to render aid to a vessel "in stress of weather" in case of disability, and he is not entitled to ask pay for such service unless he is thereby involved in "extraordinary danger and risk."

(2) CASE IN JUDGMENT. The libellant, in a smooth sea and calm weather, boarded the vessel in a fishing rig, while she lay aground at low tide on the north jetty at the middle point of the Columbia river, and at the next flood sailed her over the bar in deep water in the north channel, and after discharging her pilot on board, brought her into port in the usual way.

The master of the vessel, James M. Dunning, interposing for his interest and that of the crew, refused to salvage. He and many of the crew were of the opinion that the vessel was not performed any salvage service to the property, and alleged at last he acted as her pilot merely, for which service he was duly paid.

The evidence is very voluminous, as to the facts in controversy, is largely irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent.

The material facts appear to be, that on September 4, 1883, the Bryant, being homeward bound on a voyage from Hong Kong to Portland, struck, in a moderate fresh of water, was of the mouth of the Columbia river, when, about 11:30 P. M., and after she had grounded on the outer edge of the north bar and in twelve to fifteen feet of water at low tide, and about three miles southwest of Cape Disappointment light—they are the witnesses, the weather calm, and a thick fog or smoke on the bay, that about 5 o'clock was was boarded by the libellant as he was just from the pilot boarded by the libellant as he was just from the pilot boat Chinook, who thereupon took charge of her, and the vessel lay quietly in her bed in the sand after the libellant took charge until the flood tide of the next morning, when with the aid of her sails and the swell of the sea she rubbed across the sand bars into deep water, and then proceeded in a southwesterly direction into deep water; and was after rewards carried by the ebb tide and an easterly and southwesterly wind to the point where the vessel was first off until daylight, and then came in over the bar with a light breeze and the flood tide, and was taken in tow by a tug and brought to Astoria and beached with three or four feet of water in her hold; that the vessel commenced to leak before 9 o'clock in the evening of the 4th and continued to do so until beached in the sand at Astoria, both pumps being worked continuously in the meantime, which leak was wholly caused by the disappearance of the sea cock which had been placed in the vessel for the purpose, and that the vessel is worth $15,000 and her cargo, which consists of rice and China goods, is worth about $60,000.

Most of the testimony and controversy in the case relates to the question whether the conduct of the libellant while in charge of the vessel was that of a skillful and diligent pilot or not. For instance, it appears that soon after boarding the vessel, while the tide was ebbing to the southwest and a light breeze was blowing from the northwest, the libellant caused the port anchor to be dropped from the bow, and caused the port anchor to be dropped from the bow, and caused the port cable to be veered out and kept taut, and when the tide changed and the vessel began to swing with the tide, the libellant caused the starboard anchor to be dropped from the bow, and caused the starboard cable to be veered out and kept taut, and when the vessel was swung to the northeast and the tide was ebbing to the southwest, the libellant caused the port anchor to be dropped from the bow, and caused the port cable to be veered out and kept taut, and when the vessel was swung to the southwest and the tide was ebbing to the northeast